UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25207
1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the memorandum of the Government of Romania regarding losses, damages and economic difficulties sustained by Romania as a result of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992).

Accordingly, the Romanian Government is requesting consultations with the Security Council with a view to taking urgent measures for overcoming the specific economic difficulties arising from the observance and implementation of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) imposed by Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) on the basis of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to find appropriate solutions for compensation.

I would be grateful if your forthcoming report on the implementation of resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) would draw the attention of the Security Council to the very difficult problems confronting Romania as a result of sanctions against Yugoslavia, as well as the possibilities for rendering assistance to my country by the world Organization and its Member States.

I would like to convey the hope of the Romanian Government that the most serious effects on Romania, resulting from the implementation of the sanctions on Yugoslavia, will be examined with utmost attention and willingness by the Security Council in adopting appropriate recommendations in order to compensate the severe losses my country is confronted with.

I would highly appreciate it if you would circulate the present letter and the attached memorandum to the members of the Security Council and as a document of the Council, to be considered in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter.

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Memorandum of the Government of Romania regarding losses, damages and economic difficulties sustained by Romania as a result of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992)

1. The memorandum submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding measures undertaken by the Government of Romania in pursuance of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) concerning the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (S/24142) in a preliminary manner noted with deep concern that those measures would lead to considerable economic and financial losses and damages to Romania and to legal entities and physical persons doing business with partners from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In addition to that, the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) has generated further major disturbances in the carrying out of other economic activities in Romania.

2. As compared to the preliminary estimations contained in document S/24142 the competent Romanian authorities have undertaken a careful examination of the overall negative impact on Romania's economy as a result of the implementation of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

3. By the end of 1992, direct and indirect losses and damages to the Romanian economy incurred since the beginning of the sanctions were estimated at approximately US$ 7 billion. The negative impact of the sanctions has seriously affected all branches of the economy and most of the important economic sectors were severely damaged, as follows:

(a) Industry, where, as a result of disrupted production links, cancelled shipments of commodities and raw materials and unsold goods, the estimated losses amount to US$ 3 billion. The greatest damages were recorded in the machine-building industry, petrochemistry, chemistry and metallurgy;

(b) Transport, where, owing to the cancellation and detour of Romanian airlines flights, disruption of the transportation of cargoes and passengers and of the trade activities of the Romanian State railways, and difficulties in navigation along the Danube, the damages amount to US$ 0.1 billion;

(c) Agriculture and the food industry, where the damages and losses amount to US$ 2.7 billion;

(d) Tourism, where, as the flow of tourists has recorded a considerable decrease, the losses incurred amount to approximately US$ 0.6 billion;

(e) Unreceived custom taxes and losses caused to other sectors of activity amount to US$ 0.6 billion.

4. Alongside the direct and indirect damages and losses, the implementation of the sanctions has had negative economic and social consequences, further aggravating the effect on the Romanian economy, which is currently faced with a serious economic crisis due to the transition period. The social impact is illustrated by increasing unemployment, lack of consumer goods and migration of the labour force.

5. The overall effect of all losses and damages incurred makes it absolutely necessary for Romania to receive financial and technical assistance from the international community, in particular from the industrialized countries, which would compensate for the considerable losses and damages.

6. Therefore, Romania would like to exercise its right, under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, to hold consultations with the Security Council with a view to taking urgent measures for overcoming the specific economic difficulties arising from carrying out the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) imposed by Security Council resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992) and 787 (1992).

7. The Government of Romania reaffirms its determination to observe the provisions of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992) and 787 (1992). At the same time, the Government of Romania reiterates its hope that all interested parties will do their best for the final and peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis, so that the sanctions established by the Security Council be terminated as soon as possible.

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Security Council

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S/25208
1 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/1/92 (12) of 26 October 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 778 (1992) relating to the proceeds of the sale of Iraqi petroleum, has the honour to inform him that, in the United Arab Emirates, there are no funds of the Government of the Emirates or its State bodies, corporations or agencies that represent the proceeds of the sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25208*
2 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/1/92 (12) of 26 October 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 778 (1992) relating to the proceeds of the sale of Iraqi petroleum, has the honour to inform him that, in the United Arab Emirates, there are no funds of the Government of Iraq or its State bodies, corporations or agencies that represent the proceeds of the sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25209
1 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/1/92 (12) of 26 October 1992, has the honour to inform him that, according to the information provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Venezuelan petroleum industry has not conducted any commercial transaction with Iraq since 6 August 1990, and that therefore there are in the country no Iraqi funds or products of the kind referred to in Security Council resolution 778 (1992).

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GENERAL

S/25210
1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Over the last several days, approximately 5,000 Muslim citizens from the town of Trebinje have been ethnically cleansed from their homes by Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary forces, and have sought refuge in the following towns; Plav, Tutin, Tuz, Rozaj near the Sandzak area of Montenegro and Serbia.

We have just been informed that there is an imminent threat to the physical safety of these refugees. These towns have now been surrounded by Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary forces plotting the physical extermination of these refugees. We request the Security Council, with all due urgency, to take immediate steps to secure their safety.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25211
1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992 by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to my letter to you dated 11 January 1993 (S/25121) concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ.

Having completed additional consultations, I propose that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of contingents from the following States, all of which have expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Botswana, Canada, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Spain and Zambia.

I am awaiting replies from certain other States which have been informally approached and will revert to the Security Council when I have an indication of whether they are also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to this mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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S/25212
1 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 January 1993 (S/25211) concerning the composition of the military components of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with your proposal contained therein.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
President of the Security Council

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S/25213
1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 28 January to the President of the Security Council (S/25182), and with reference to the statement of the Security Council President to the media of 28 January (S/25190), I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a Declaration by the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria issued on 1 February 1993, regarding the recent gross violations by ships sailing on the Danube under the flag of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the sanctions imposed by resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jordan LOZANOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Declaration dated 1 February 1993 by the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria expresses its deep concern about the recent gross violations by ships sailing on the Danube under the flag of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the sanctions imposed by resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council. These acts represent a serious defiance of the international community, of peace and security in the region.

Being aware of its responsibility and obligations with regard to the implementation of resolution 787 (1992), Bulgaria undertook measures commensurate with the specific circumstances to halt, inspect and verify the cargoes of the ships sailing on the Danube. In doing so, the Bulgarian Government was guided by the precedence of resolution 787 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council over the established international regime of navigation on the Danube, notwithstanding the negative effect of these measures on the long-term interests of the riparian States.

From the moment when the first of the several tugboats, illegally shipping oil products, entered the Bulgarian-Romanian sector, the Bulgarian border and other competent authorites undertook repeated, but unsuccessful attempts to establish a radio link, to halt the ship and inspect its documents, cargo and destination. Analogous measures were undertaken with regard to the convoys that followed.

In connection with the incident an emergency meeting of the Security Council Sanctions Committee was convened on the initiative of Bulgaria. The EC observer mission on the Bulgarian border with former Yugoslavia, as well as the EC/CSCE Sanctions Assistance Mission were notified. At the same time, Bulgaria stressed before the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) its deep concern about the provocative actions of the Serbian ships.

With a view to the existing situation and the specific circumstances at the time, it is the belief of the Bulgarian Government that all possible peaceful means to enforce unilaterally resolution 787 (1992) have been exhausted.

At the same time, the Bulgarian Government is completely aware of the fact that the use of force (which is not explicitly stated in resolution 787 (1992)) could lead to unpredictable developments in the region, including a spread of the armed conflict.

There is another, no less important aspect to a possible use of force - the real risk of casualties and environmental catastrophe in the region of the Danube and the Black Sea, which would make necessary an emergency shutdown of the Kozloduy nuclear power station.

Bearing in mind the specific regime of the navigation on the Danube and the international legal status of the common Bulgarian-Romanian sector, Bulgaria proposed to undertake joint action together with Romania for halting and inspecting the ships. In essence, resolution 787 (1992) requiring measures on the part of the riparian countries in the territories under their jurisdiction, could be implemented effectively in the common Bulgarian-Romanian sector only on the basis of well-coordinated joint action of both countries.

Besides, the incidences of gross violations of the sanctions regime imposed by resolution 787 (1992) have categorically proved that the international community has to address the problem of the responsibility of those who directly violate the sanctions as a top priority. It is necessary to delimit clearly and grade the extent of responsibility of the States where the convoys are laded, the States whose territorial waters they sail through, and the States acting in a common sector of the Danube.

Proceeding from the fact that there are no facilities for loading and unloading of liquid fuels at any Bulgarian port along the river, as well as from the signals that the violations are taking place before the Bulgarian-Romanian sector, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria proposes that one or several permanent missions of international observers be deployed in the lower course of the Danube. The terms of reference of these missions could include the functions of warning of violations and their prevention, signalling and registering existing violations, etc.

The Bulgarian Government would like to express once again its readiness to strictly implement the sanctions concerning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to cooperate with the international community in the rigorous enforcement of resolution 787 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council.

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Security Council

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S/25214
2 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 1 February 1993 by the Secretary of State of the United States of America stating that Ms. Madeleine K. Albright has been appointed representative of the United States on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25215
2 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our letters on the subject, the most recent being No. 3/7/1 dated 4 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Iraq, I attach herewith a table listing the number of different types of unexploded bombs, shells and missiles found in various parts of Iraq totalling 1,723, in the period from 1 to 31 January 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Table listing the number of miscellaneous unexploded bombs, shells and missiles dealt with by disposal teams belonging to the civil defence departments in all governorates in the period 1 to 31 January 1993.

No.	Governorate	Number
1	Baghdad	15
2	Ninawa	30
3	Basra	575
4	Babil	2
5	Najaf	3
6	Karbala	1
7	Anbar	1 040
8	Maysan	-
9	Salah al-Din	-
10	Diyala	-
11	Wasit	2
12	Ta'mim	35
13	Dhi Qar	16
14	Qadisiyah	-
15	Muthanna	4
	TOTAL	1 723

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/74
S/25216
3 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Memorandum on the crimes of rape of children, girls and women of Serbian nationality in the village of Novi Grad, the commune of Odzak, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, deposited with the State Commission for War Crimes (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Human rights questions: Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Memorandum on the crimes of rape of children, girls and women of Serbian nationality in the village of Novi Grad, the commune of Odzak, in Bosnia and Herzegovina

This memorandum presents so far collected and verified data on the crimes of rape of children, girls and women of Serbian nationality in the village of Novi Grad, committed from May 8 to July 15,1992 by members of the Croatian occupying formations. This is only a part of a comprehensive file on war crimes and the crime of genocide committed against the Serbian people in the region of Bosanska Posavina in the following Serbian villages: Donja Dubica, Trnjak, Struke, Novi Grad, Gnionica and in the Serbian section of Gornji Svilaj in the commune of Odzak.

War was imposed on the Serbs in this part of Bosanska Posavina on April 19,1992. On that day units of the Croatian National Guard of the Republic of Croatia crossed the Sava river and aided by members of the Croatian Democratic Union from the area of the commune of Odzak in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina started their crimes by murdering the Serb parliamentarian in the village of Struke, Rajko (father Dusan) Djuric, president of the Serbian Democratic Party of the village of Donja Dubica.

Having been surrounded by these forces, the villagers of the Serbian villages Donja Dubica and Trnjak fled their homesteads. Refugee columns of women and children from these villages came to the largest Serbian village, Novi Grad, where the Serbs from the area organized a common defence lest they again be the victims of genocide like on December 7 and 8 in 1944. Let us remind that during those two days Pavelic's hordes slaughtered everything in sight in Trnjak and Dubica. Just because they were Serbs, 713 men, women and children were murdered. Now, almost half a century later, neo-fascism has brought new trials to the Serbs here. In these villages the villagers found themselves encircled by 16 hostile Croatian and Moslem villages, including the town of Odzak.

Under around-the-clock artillery fire from the territory of another state - the Republic of Croatia- , specifically from the village of Jaruga, across the Sava river, the villagers suffered heavy casualties. The village was devastated and many of their wounded defenders died for lack of medicaments or adequate medical treatment. The United Nations, and in particular UNPROFOR, were regularly informed of the tragedy of the Serbian people in this area, but there was no help nor in fact any response.

Having been given assurances by the occupying army from the Republic of Croatia that if the defenders stopped resisting they would enable all the villagers to cross over to free Serbian territory, the Serbs believed them and accepted the offer, but, however, instead of in freedom, on May 8,1992 all the villagers ended up in the camps "Strolit" and the elementary school in Odzak. In the ten days that followed, all the women and children were returned to the village in groups. This deliberate act of the Ustashi authorities proved tragic for not only the women, but also the children.

A special unit of the Croatian Defence Council, named " Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire) committed countless crimes against civilians of Serb nationality. In addition to destroying and burning houses and places of worship in the territory of the Serbian villages in the commune of Odzak, torturing and killing camp inmates, it will be remembered for its mass rape of children, girls and women, especially in the village of Novi Grad. These crimes were attended by cruel physical maltreatment, abuse and humiliation of the victims. Aware of the fact that their victims were defenceless as all the men had

remained in camps in Odzak, this fanatical Ustashi gang indulged in frenzied sadistic orgies until July 15, 1992, i.e. until this region was liberated by the army of the Republic of Srpska. That they were driven by pathological as well as greater- Croatian passions was attested to by numerous examples.

In June 1992, this special unit, which formation-wise was part of the 102nd brigade of the Croatian Defence Council, locked 16 persons (women and children) inside the house of Djakovic (Branka) Mile in Novi Grad and then set the house on fire. By jumping out of the windows the women and children managed to save themselves at the last minute.

In Vrbovacki Lipik, after tying up Topic (father Ljubo) Milan and his wife Topic Nada, having accused them of possessing arms, they placed straw around them and set it on fire to force the Topics to confess to possessing arms. When the flames started licking them they let them move away from the fire. After that they beat Milan Topic severely and raped his wife Nada.

In this area Croatian terrorists committed numerous murders, which defy description in terms of cruelty and brutality. Although they had more than enough arms, they killed people as a rule by battering them to death and by unspeakable torture. Topic (father Simo) Mihajlo, nicknamed "Mijo", born in 1913 in Vrbovacki Lipik was killed on July 5, 1992 by Mato Barusic, an Ustashi from the village of Pecnik, who stoned him to death, showering him in the head and chest with stones, like in the Middle Ages. People would be dying for days in excruciating pain. Women were not spared such cruelty either.

The Ustashi shut Rakic (father Mijo) Simka in a house and burnt her alive; Lcaic (father Jovan) Slavka, born in 1962 in Vrbovacki Lipik, was killed on May 2, 1992 by the Ustashi Tado from the village of Pecnik. He even bragged about that murder before the camp inmates - Serbs, saying that his sniper gun missed no Chetniks;

Zoranovic (father Petar) Zorka, an old woman from Novi Grad, born in 1913, was killed without any reason at all in front of her own home by her neighbour, an Ustashi from the hamlet of Potop.*

Tudjman's "knights" raped at every step. While the women were detained at the camp in Odzak, they introduced into this form of crime a manner of humiliation peculiar only to them. The Ustashi organized what they called a " camp wedding". The victims of this crime had to substantially differ in physical appearance, age, height, educational level, etc. The inventor of this form of terrorization and humiliation is assistant camp warden Josip Tolic, son of Ruza from Bele Bare near Odzak. The first experiment involved a school teacher from Gradacac and a selected inmate, both of Serb nationality. At gun point the selected partners had to perform sexual intercourse in front of the Ustashi. The first, as they said "wedding night" was accompanied by music. A camp inmate played the evitar.

Another example describes how three Serb camp inmates were forced to rape the mentally deranged girl Stoja, a Serb from Novi Grad. After they refused to do it and were severely battered, the Ustashi offered the other inmates, hungry and emaciated, " a good dinner" if they volunteered to rape the girl.

After repeated complaints lodged with the Ustashi public security service of Novi Grad by desperate mothers and grandmothers in connection with the constant crime of rape, the Ustashi ordered that all the women and girls be accommodated in two houses in the immediate vicinity of the police station, explaining that thus " they could be

* The identity of this Ustashi criminal is being investigated.

protected from Croatian extremists". Most of the women made the fatal mistake of believing them because thus rounded up they were even easier prey to the rampageous Ustashi. The Ustashi would come and barge in groups into those houses without any obstacle whatsoever and take away their selected victims. They would wrest them away in the harshest way from the arms of their weeping mothers.

That they would stop at nothing is also demonstrated by the example of Ninkovic (father Drago) Jovanka. To make her tell where she had hid her daughter they placed a burning rag in the palm of her hand, but she endured the terrible pain and saved her child.

On the basis of the investigations conducted so far into this form of crime in Novi Grad, the number of persons raped obtained is 26 persons aged from 9 to 60. Except for isolated cases, it was mostly gang rape with up to 8 criminals raping one victim.*

The authentic testimonies of the victims of the crime of rape have been deposited with the authorities of the Republic of Srpska and the State Commission of FR Yugoslavia for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide. As these are delicate and deeply disturbing intimate experiences, in order to protect the integrity of the persons involved we are presenting the basic facts depicting the magnitude of their ordeal using the initials of the victims who have made statements. The most tragic victims of this war are without a doubt children, so that we shall start with such an example:

SM - 9 years and 8 months old, raped on July 5, 1992. The perpetrator of the crime is Mato Barukcic from the village of Pecnik.

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* Rape is a crime of a special type. It is an assault on human reproduction and the trauma lasts for life. Many factors make it difficult to ascertain the full truth about the massive scale of the crimes of rape committed :

First, quite a few women have stated that they would give their depositions once the members of their families returned from camps in Croatia, as they feared for their lives, with reason;

Second, the victims come from patriarchal backgrounds, so that due to those and other reasons they are loth to recount the details of their ordeals irrespective of assurances that their personal integrity would be respected;

and

Third, depositions from a number of women should be taken when they return to this area which they left immediately after liberation to go to stay with their relatives in Serbia or abroad. The protection of the victims of this crime must be planned and organized. For a long time to come this will be a test of conscience for humanitarian organizations and a number of institutions in the country and abroad.

Witness Radulovic D. Danica says about this crime : " On July 5, 1992 the Ustashi Mato Barukcic from the village of Pecnik came into the house. He started hitting me and feeling up the girl's legs, saying how beautiful they were. He pointed a gun at me and placed a knife at my throat. He then whisked away the meal in front of me and started eating. He told me to go and bury grandfather Mihajlo Topic (79) whom he had killed, while he told me that others had killed him. And he killed the old man with a stone. I did not want to go and he hit me with his feet and fists swearing at me cursing my Chetnik mother. He started to lead the little SM out of the house and I would not let him take the child away. He wrested her away from me and took her to the forest, about a kilometer away. I started screaming for help and then Radulovic T. Sretko came. I told him that the Ustashi had taken the child to the forest. A policeman, the son of Joze Jurisic and the son of Pera Vranic went and brought another three policemen, as they did not dare go after the child alone. After a while they brought her back teary and disheveled."

Witness Radulovic T. Sretko, inter alia, says the following about the same crime: " On July 5, 1992 I heard a scream and I rushed out of the house. I saw an Ustashi leading the nine- year old LSM towards the forest , across my potato patch. I stopped two soldiers who called the police. Two policemen went into the forest and came back. They said that they had found nobody. Then they went in again and found traces - trampled grass - and then caught sight of the criminal with the child. I heard shots, and then he was escorted back together with the child".

In the statement given by victim OPS - 15 years of age-, she, inter alia, states the following: " On July 3, 1992 at 23.oo hours, a group of Ustashi came riding a van and a car to the house of Drago Vladic where there were about 15 of us, women and children. All eight of them entered the house with arms and battery torches and started cudgelling everyone inside with a stick. They ordered me to go outside, and as I refused they started to pull me away from my mother who was clutching me. She begged them not to take me away, saying to them : " I too am a Croatian ". But they started hitting my mother as well and pushed me out. They took me and another girl, ALV to Posavska Mahala, me to the house of Mate Brnic and ALV to a forest near-by. Marjan Brnic stayed with ALV. Then I was raped in the house by Marjan Brnic while Ilija Brnic kept guard. When Ilija Brnic entered the room to rape me too, the police came and took us all to the police station in Novi Grad. Then they brought in also ALV and Marjan Brnic. Then a relative of Ilija Brnic came to the station, uniformed and armed. He threatened that if they did not let them go the whole of Posavska Mahala would rise and demolish the police station. Then the policemen released them, returned their weapons to them, and I and ALV were driven home by Juro, the chief policeman.

The same person, in her statement about another crime of rape committed against her, said : " On July 12, 1992 at 20.oo hours two Ustashi came in front of the house of Panta Tadic and ordered us all (some 30 women and children) to line up in the yard. In the meantime another armed Ustashi came and stayed at the gate. They forced me and LAT into a car and took us to a house in Novo Selo. There I was raped by an Ustashi called "Cutura". After that another 15 Ustashi came to the house. Another three Ustashi raped me, among which an Ustashi called "Patak". About 21.00 hours the Ustashi Marko and Ilija took me back home."

BPM, 17 years old, says in her statement: " In the night between July 13 and 14, 1992, the Ustashi took us to Bosanski

Brod into a camp - a building material warehouse, where they separated the older women from the younger ones and girls. I, MDjJ, NTB, ZGA, BMJ and BDM were put into a separate room. The same day Jurica Bozic came to our room, took me to the adjacent room and raped me. After a couple of days Anto Golubovic did the same, forcibly raped me in a nearby house. Topolovac Simo raped me in his car near the oil refinery and Tolic Josip raped me in the same house as Anto Golubovic. Golubovic Anto and Topolovac Simo repeatedly came for me and raped me."

MDjJ, 21 years old, states: " On returning from the camp in Odzak all the women and girls from Novi Grad returned home. It was, however precisely then that their plight and ordeal started, especially of younger women and girls. Some 25 women and girls were accommodated in the house of Mile Djakovic. My ordeal started on July 10, 1992, when I, NTB and BJM were forcibly taken to Bosanski Brod by Anto Golubovic, camp warden in Odzak, and his assistants Josip Tolic and Jurica Bozic. They assured us that they wanted to protect us from abuse by extremists. And while my friends would be forcibly taken out of the camp (NTB by Josip Tolic and the others by those Ustashi who were given permission by Ante and Josip), I enjoyed the protection of the prison warden until August 8, 1992 when, threatening and blackmailing me saying that he would take revenge on my brother and father, he forced me to have sexual intercourse. He raped me in the flat of a friend of his ; on August 18 1992 I was exchanged and my brother and a cousin stayed on in the camp."

SNM, 42 years old, states: " On June 4, 1992, around 1.30 hours two cars pulled up in front of the house of Mira Brocilovic where fourteen women and children were hidden. They started to shoot and then, swearing at us, saying that we were hiding Chetniks, they demanded that we all get out of the house. After that they lined us up and forced four of us : me, TDjN, PSD and TLLj into a car and took us to Posavska Mahala. They took me to a neighbouring house, into the stable loft. There, threatening me with a knife, five Ustashi gang-raped me. Their names are : Brnjic Marjan, Barukcic Jozo, Glavas Ilija, Glavas Pavao and Barukcic Martin. Around 5.30 hours they drove us away through the forest shooting at us from behind."

LTA, 26 years old, states: "On July 12, 1992, around 20.00 hours three Ustashi came to the house where there were about 15 women. They had on uniforms with chockered flag insignia and were armed. They forced us all out of the house and lined us up in the yard. They pushed me and OPS into a car and took us to Novo Selo. An Ustashi called "Patak" fired at the windows of the surrounding houses as we left. They separated us in separate rooms. An Ustashi by the name of "Cutura" came into the room bringing me contraception pills. Then the Ustashi called "Patak" came in and raped me, followed by one Niko from Novo Selo. He raped me too. Then six Ustashi came in with helmets on, dirty, like from the trenches, and all six of them raped me. In the morning around 8.30 hours they took us home."

TLLj, 37 years old, says in her statement: " Between June 4 and 5, 1992 , at 12.30 hours two cars pulled up in front of the house of Drago Ninkovic. Five Ustashi entered the house: Marjan Brnic, Ilija Glavas, Pero Glavas, Ilija Juric and Jozo Barukcic and they forced me out of the house and to the house of Mira Brocilo, where they also took TDjM, SNM, and PSD and then took us all to the village of Posavska Mahala. They forced the three of them into the house of Mate Barbara and me into the house of Jela

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Glavas. Martin Barukcic came to my room first, and then Marjan Brnic, Ilija Glavas, Pavao Glavas, Ilija Juric and Jozo Barukcic and they all raped me. In the morning, at 5.30 hours they sent us home on foot, shooting at us from behind."

PCD, 22 years old, states: " Between June 4 and 5, 1992, at 1.30 hours, two cars pulled up in front of the house of Mila Brocilo where five of us women were hidden and two boys and another four children. They forced us all out of the house. They cursed our Serbian mothers and accused us that we were allegedly hiding Chetniks. They forced me, TDjM, CNM and TLLj into a car and drove us along a forest road to Posavska Mahala to the house of Mate Barbara. They placed us in rooms. Marjan Brnic came first into mine and raped me threatening that he would murder me. After him Glavas (father Ivo) Pavo, Glavas (father Ivo) Ilija, Juric (father Marko) Ilija, Barukcic (father Jurke) Mato and Barukcic M.Jozo all raped me. In the morning around 5.30 hours they sent us home through the forest, shooting at our backs."

TDjM, 29 years old, states: " Between June 4 and 5, 1992 two cars pulled up in front of the house of Mira Brocilo and five Ustashi entered the house. Marjan Brnic, Jozo Barukcic, Ilija Glavas, Pavo Glavas and Martin Barukcic, and Ilija Juric was also with them. They forced me, CNM, PSD out of the house and took us to the village of Posavska Mahala and to the house of Mate Barbara and grouped us by room. The first to come into mine was Marjan Brnic, and then all the others enumerated earlier. They all raped me. They beat me and swore at me cursing my Chetnik mother. In the morning at 5.30 hours they drove us out and sent us home shooting behind us."

RKB, 38 years old, states:" On June 7, 1992, around 12.00 hours, five Ustashi in uniform and armed came in front of my house. Three of them entered the house. Two collected valuables and one came to the other room where I was. Threatening me with arms and a knife he raped me and then forced me to perverse acts. The names of these criminals are known because they have raped other people in the village also."

KPV, 40 years old, states: " On June 30, 1992 at 16.00 hours five Ustashi arrived in front of my house,uniformed and armed. Two remained in the house and two went to a neighbouring one. In that group was also the son of Mate Tipura from Posavska Mahala. One of the Ustashi then raped me. He was a member of the notorious Ustashi gang called " Vatreni konji". The other group went to the house of Ljubisa Sisljagic and there they raped RPS. After three to four days the same Ustashi with another one came to my house again. They drove my mother out of the room and both raped me ."

In her statement, **JSM**, 36 years old, says , inter alia:" On June 30, 1992 around 13.30 hours a yellow van with four uniformed and armed Ustashi pulled up in front of the house. Three of them entered the house and one remained in the van. They were allegedly looking for arms and threatening to kill my children.The three in the house dragged me upstairs by force and all of them raped me. Afterwards I learnt that two were from Posavska Mahala and two from Donji Svilaj. They belonged to the same gang of criminals that had been raping villagers."

JVJ, 50 years old, stresses in her statement:" On June 3, 1992, three Ustashi came ostensibly looking for weapons. They rounded us all up, some ten women and three children. They took me to a house in Potocanski Lipik and there two Ustashi raped

me. One of them was born in 1970. After the rape they ordered me to go home through the forest. They belonged to the group known as "Vatreni konjl", a part of the Croatian Defence Council."

Mass rape was not enough for the Croatian extremists so they resorted to additional forms of humiliation of their victims. A characteristic example is that of a 37-year old woman, a mother with children, whom on June 8 1992, after raping her, Sicic Pavo (father Ive) forced to walk stark naked through the village in broad daylight.

After the army of the Republic of Croatia was defeated in this area and as it withdrew from July 13 to 15, 1992 before the army of the Republic of Srpska, they took along as hostages, in addition to men - camp inmates, also a large number of women and girls of Serbian nationality. These civilian victims (men) were used to dig trenches, mainly during artillery shelling, so that many were killed or severely wounded. They abused the women and the girls and afterwards exchanged them for captured Croatian soldiers.

Throughout their stay in the camp in Bosanski Brod the women and girls were constantly maltreated and raped. A professor from Derventa, a Serb, made use of the first visit of International Red Cross representatives and informed them (slipped them a note) that the Croatian Ustashi were keeping hidden women and girls in the camp. The International Red Cross found these victims and included them in the exchange, but, for "revealing that Ustashi secret" this honourable man was cruelly battered to death by the Ustashi in front of the whole camp. The perpetrators of this crime are Golubovic (father Marko) Anto from Odzak and Tolic Josip, son of Ruza from Bele Bare, near Odzak.

The criminal rapists from the village of Novi Grad left a written document behind testifying to the crimes they committed. That is the Report of the Security Service of Novi Grad of June 15, 1992. In it are registered nine reported crimes of rape in just one night, between June 4 and 5 1992. These reports were filed by the grandmothers, mothers of the victims or by the rape victims themselves, with the Ustashi authorities doing absolutely nothing to prevent their chargers from doing it, because that particular crime is a component method of the policy implemented by the Croatian authorities.

In appendix I which forms an integral part of this Memorandum we are enclosing a photostatic copy of this Report and the original is with the State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide.

In this area the Ustashi committed massive atrocities in which, by way of moral and psychological support, Catholic priests also participated. In the room adjacent to the one in which Serbs were tortured and killed in the camp at the Novi Grad elementary school, a catholic Prayer book was found, open at a page with the title " say your prayers". That page of this holy book, under the visit card of Pera Simic, reads: " Answer, oh Lord, the prayers of those who humbly pray to you and forgive their sins to those who confess and beg for your forgiveness and merciful peace. Bestow oh Lord your bountiful mercy on us all and absolve us from all our sins and exonerate us from the punishment that we deserve for them"

A list of perpetrators of war and genocide crimes in the village of Novi Grad whose

identities have been ascertained to date is enclosed as appendix II to this Memorandum and has been compiled on the basis of statements of the victims and testimonies of witnesses. Collection of complete data on other victims of war crimes and of the crime of genocide committed in these Serbian areas as well as of data on their perpetrators is in progress.

Appendix I

Report of the Security Service of Novi Grad of 15 June 1992

JUNE 5 AND 6, 1992 FROM 07 - 07 HRS.

- 10.10 hrs. - We gave 20 liters of gas for Golf vehicle - the driver was Cubel Mato.

- 11 hrs. - June, 4/5 1992, after midnight, at 1.30 hrs., five unknown armed persons in camouflage uniforms took four women from the house of Brocilovic Mira in the direction of Posavska Mahala (from G. Brezik) and placed two of them in two houses each where they were raped by a large number of men. This case was reported by Djekic Milica, mother of three children, born in 1963. in G. Klakar, the commune of Bosanski Brod, residence N. Grad. She said that she had been raped by five men and that they violated her severely and that she was profusely bleeding. A certificate was issued to her permitting her to go to the Health centre in Odzak and obliging her to return.

- Certificate were issued for a medical examination to the following: Krsic Bosiljka, Djekic Milica.

- 11.30 hrs. - Women and children started assembling in front of the S.J.S. (Public Security Station) of Novi Grad. Some 40 of therm gathered. Some were crying and some were wailing and saying how they did not dare return to their homes because they were affraid of rapists and looters. Military police was informed of the matter as was the head of the Odzak S.J.B. On our request to disperse, the crowd returned to their homes by 15.45. hrs.

- 12 hrs. - Stjepanovic Anto from Sijekovac, born on November 17, 1930. in Korace, the commune of Bosanski Brod, identity card No. 87/82, issued on January 19, 1982 in Bosanski Brod, drove some things from home of Djurdjic Dobra from Novi Grad to Sijekovac.
Inventory: a refrigerator, a laundry drier, a steel shelf set, bed linen, crockery and some machine shop tools. These things belong to Djordjic Dobra, who is Stjepanovic Ante's son in law. Dobro and his wife live in Germany.

- 14 hrs. - A married woman was reported missing, taken away in the night between June4 and 5, 1992 from the house of Mira Brocilovic with another 3 women. The missing person is Stojanovic Duska, the spouse of Zivko Stojanovic. She was reported missing by her grandmother Ruza Bogdanovic from N. Grad. At 17 hrs. Ruza reported that Duska had returned home around 15 hrs. and that she had also been raped.

- 16.30 hrs. - Lesic Ljubica, who had been raped in the night beetwen June 4 and 5, 1992 was taken by car by the patrol of the Ist sector of Kopic Andrija to the Odzak Health Centre. Lesic Ljubica was returned to her home at 17 hrs. The medical examination findings are with the doctor in Odzak.

Military policeman Vanga Ivan brought Milica Djokic who had been raped for interrogation. At 17 hrs. he brought her to N. Grad.

- 18.30 hrs. - A navy blue "Jugo", licence plate N. MD 295-12 was noticed parked near the inn of Bumbic Neda. This was reported by Krsic Bosiljka who said that that car had also been near her house and in the neighbourhood. She also said that she thought that they were some of the rapists. A patrol was sent there but the car had gone in an unknown direction.

- 18.40 hrs. - A patrol of the Ist sector led by Vranic Tadija, patrolling Vrbovacki Lipik, found out from Grudelj Marjan that Brica Marjan from P. Mahala had pointed a gun at Mrsic Jelena from Lipik demanding weapons from her. He had told her that he was authorized for such investigations.

- 18.45 hrs. - Ribic Mara, N. Grad, born on August 11, 1933 reported that she had been raped. Four camouflage-uniformed and armed persons had barged into her house. First they asked for arms and then one of them took Mara out of demolished building and there took two rings and a gold chain from her. And then they raped her. They came in a blue "Jugo 45". From the house they looted the TV set, the video deck and took a gold ring from Djuka Pavic.

- 19 hrs. - A patrol comprising Zratic Mato, Grgic Stjepan, Kopic Andrija and Antunovic Jurica, on inspecting the terrain and the dump sites found at 19.30 on June 5, 1992 2 bombs and one protective mask and a set of eating utensils.

- 22.40 hrs. - Dujak Anto and Vanga Ivan came with two military policemen. They said that they had come to help us tonight and that they would return occasionally during the night.

Lovric Zoran did not show up for his shift.

Assistant Comm. of S.J.S. of N. Grad
Brkic

Appendix II

List of perpetrators of the crime of rape, indicating the armed formations to which they belong

The persons listed hereunder were from May to August 1992 members of the regular units of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia, specifically of the 102nd Brigade of the Croatian Defence Council (CDC) as commanders of smaller units which engaged in combat operations in the territory of the commune of Odzak. At the same time they were members of a special CDC unit named "Vatreni konji" (horses of Fire) and as part of that unit they committed war crimes against the Serbian civilian population. They destroyed and burned down houses and places of worship in the territory of the commune of Odzak, they killed and maltreated camp inmates, and, in particular, they mass- raped children, girls and women of Serbian nationality which crime was attended by severe physical maltreatment, abuse and humiliation.

1. GOLUBOVIC (father Marko) ANTO, born od October 4, 1969 in Gradacac, residence Odzak, No. 152, M.Tita street, currently at the Orasje battlefield.

2. AHMETOVIC (father Hilme) IBRAHIM, alis "Ibe", born on August 8, 1958 in Odzak, residence Odzak, No. 11, Mihe Miletica street, at large.

3. PUDIC (father Mate) ILIJA, born on November 20, 1959 in Odzak, residence Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, at large.

4. JUSIC (father Marko) ILIJA, born od October 7, 1948 in Odzak, residence Potocani, the commune of Odzak, at large.

5. STAZIC (father Jure) ANTO, born on May 18, 1970 in Odzak, residence Odzak, No. 173, R. Porobica street, at large.

6. BAJUSIC (father Stjepan) MARKO, born on June 2, 1961, in Posavska Mahala, The commune of Odzak, residence Posavska Mahala, at large.

7. HRNJKAS (father Pave) MARKO, born on January 1, 1964 in Prnjavor, the commune of Odzak, residence Prnjavor, at large.

8. GLAVAS (father Ive) PAVO, born on December 7, 1951 in Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, residence Posavska Mahala, at large.

9. BARUKCIC (father Martin) JOZO, born on march 1, 1961 in Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, residence Posavska MAhala, at large.

10. CALUSIC (father Mate) MARIJAN, born on June 17, 1967 in Potocani, the commune od Odzak, residence Potocani, at large.

11. BRNJIC (father Mate) MARIJAN, bron on June 15, 1966 in Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, residence Posavska Mahala, at large.

12. CALUSIC (father Mate) JURO, born on March 13, 1964 in Potocani, the commune of Odzak, residence Potocani, at large.

13. CALUSIC (father Jure) MATO, born on February 24, 1935 in Potocani, the commune of Odzak, residence Potocani, at large.

14. GLAVAS (father Ive) ILIJA, born on May 1, 1968 in Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, residence Posavska Mahala, at large.

15. STANIC (father Ive) MARKO, born on March 17, 1957 in Donja Dubica, the commune of Odzak, residence Donja Dubica, at large.

16. CUKIC (father Sime) JOZO, born on March 24, 1967 in Donja Dubica, the commune of Odzak, residence Donja Dubica, at large.

17. JURIC (father Joze) MARINKO, born on February 2, 1960 in Donja Dubica, the commune of Odzak, residence Donja Dubica, at large.

18. CUKIC (father Jure) SIMO, borna in Donja Dubica in the commune of Odzak, residence Donja Dubica, at large.

19. JURIC (father Ive) ANDJELKO, born on May 21, 1965 in Donja Dubica, the commune of Odzak, residence Donja Dubica, at large.

20. JURIC (father Petar) JOZO, born on September 12, 1962 in Posavski Samac, residence Donja Dubica, at large.

21. KIKIC (father Stjepan) Marko, born on November 2, 1953 in Odzak, detained in the district prison of Doboj.

22. TOLIC (Ruza) Josip, born in 1967, from Bijele Bare, the commune of Odzak, currently at Orasje battlefield.

23. TOPOLOVAC SIMO, from Ada, the commune of Odzak, at large.*

24. KAURINOVIC MARKO, alias "Patak" from Posavska mahala, the commune of Odzak, at large.

25. BOZIC JURICA from Potocani, the commune of Odzak, at large.

26. BARUSIC (father Jure) MATO, alias "Martinac" from Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, at large.

* Completion of the collection of data on the crimes committed is in progress.

27. BARUKCIC MATO, born in 1966, from village of Pecbuha, the commune of Modrica, at large.

28. JURIC (father Pave) ILIJA, alias "Bekrija", from Potocani, the commune of Odzak, at large.

29. SICIC (father Ive) PAVO from Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak, at large.

30. SVRZLIC (father Petar) ANTO, born in 1967, from Donji Svilaj, the commune of Odzak, at large.

31. KOPACEVIC (father Ante) JURO, born inb 1962, from Donji Svilaj, the commune of Odzak, at large.

32. .....NIKO, from Novo Selo, the commune of Odzak, at large.

33. .....alias "Cutura", the commune of Odzak, at large.

34. DJOJIC ILIJA, alias "Kelin" from Novo Selo, the commune of Odzak.

35. DJOJIC TOMO from Novo selo, the commune of Odzak, at large.

36. TIPURA (father Mate) ....., from Posavska Mahala, the commune of Odzak.

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General Assembly Security Council

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2 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the following documents:

(a) Statement of 8 January 1993 of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the resolution on the raping of Muslim women in former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Parliament (see annex I);

(b) Letter dated 30 December 1992 from the Federal Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the European Parliament concerning the resolution on the raping of Muslim women in former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Parliament (see annex II);

(c) Protest of the Doctors of Serbia, issued by the Serbian Medical Association on 14 January 1993 (see annex III).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Human rights questions: Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

A/48/75
S/25217
English

ANNEX I

Statement of 8 January 1992 of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the resolution on the raping of Muslim women in former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Parliament

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia examined the resolution of the European Parliament on the raping of Muslim women in former Yugoslavia, which denounced detention and raping of Muslim women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, the resolution completely ignored and did not condemn similar crimes committed against Serbian and other women in the region. The information received so far and the statements of victims who fled Bosnia and Herzegovina have been made available to the Federal Government and will be sent to the European Parliament. It has already been transmitted to United Nations bodies as an official document.

The Federal Government is of the opinion that such crimes should be most strongly condemned and those responsible for them, whoever they are and wherever they have occurred, should be punished. We consider that the abuse of women in war zones, whether undertaken within the strategy of "ethnic cleansing" or for some other purposes, is an utterly inhumane act and a crime which is not only contrary to international humanitarian law but also to the basic precepts of morals, honesty and dignity.

The Federal Government disapproved of the one-sided approach espoused by the sponsors of the resolution, who, without adequately checking the allegations and prior to a properly conducted investigation and gathering of evidence, have blamed only Serbs for the abuses covered by the resolution.

Precisely for this reason, we support the idea of an early establishment of impartial international investigative commissions, which will be charged with the task of investigating facts and collecting the necessary information in order to try and punish those who committed these crimes. Such inquests, we firmly believe, will, on the basis of reliable information, also contribute to removing the biased and unproved doubts of the European Parliament as to the nationality of both perpetrators and victims of the crime of rape against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Believing that there is room for concern and timely response, even in case of the possibility of commission of such crimes and because of their obvious use as war propaganda, the Federal Government emphasizes its readiness to take part in the inquest by providing evidence on the crimes from sources available to it.

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ANNEX II

Letter dated 30 December 1992 from the Federal Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the European Parliament

Through the Yugoslav Consulate General in Strasbourg we have received the resolution on the raping of women in the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Parliament.

We have noted that its paragraphs, in particular some of the allegations, are based on misinformation which might lead to false, harmful and perilous conclusions.

We believe that this was the result of the one-sided and biased approach to the Yugoslav crisis by the European Parliament over a longer period as a consequence of its reliance entirely on one source of information.

Preambular paragraphs B, C and D and operative paragraph 1 of the resolution are the most flagrant examples of distortion of facts, blaming only Serbian militias for the war crimes of raping Moslem women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is well known, however, that the war crimes of rape have been committed by all the three parties to the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, any insistence on the responsibility of only one party over the other two would minimize or justify their crimes. The most striking allegation is the one in preambular paragraph C that the Serbian militias hold large numbers of women in brothels while, in reality, such systematic crimes have been committed almost exclusively by Moslem militias, who have organized brothels in which women are sexually abused with the full knowledge and acknowledgement of the recognized Moslem authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina (e.g., brothels in Sarajevo, Tuzla).

We express our deep resentment of the superficial and inaccurate nature of the information referred to in the resolution and wish to draw attention to its deleterious effects on the truth and the cause of peace.

The Federal Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in possession of information which, if it had been used, would have made the adopted text more balanced. Accordingly, this information shall be made available to the members of the European Parliament for their use on request.

A visit by a delegation of the European Parliament to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or a delegation of the Federal Assembly to Strasbourg could, in our opinion, contribute to a better perception of facts and to joining our efforts aimed at an immediate and unconditional cessation of all

hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina as the quickest and most effective way of ending all violations of human rights and war crimes committed in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FOR THE CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS

Dr. Miloš RADULOVIĆ
President

FOR THE CHAMBER OF CITIZENS

Jugoslav KOSTIĆ
President

ANNEX III

Protest of the Doctors of Serbia, issued by the Serbian Medical Association on 14 January 1993

On behalf of the doctors of Serbia we strongly protest against and are repelled at the absurd allegations of Mr. Stefan Schwartz, a member of the German Parliament, about *in vivo* experiments of "Serbian doctors on Muslim women". In his speech delivered in the German Parliament and in his statements on television, published in late December in the German newspaper *Bild am Sontag* and in the Dutch newspapers *Haagache Courant* and *Folkskrant*, Mr. Schwartz alleged, on the basis of a statement made by a witness, that criminal experiments had been carried out, particularly on Muslim women.

The absurdity of this statement and the sick and evil intentions are demonstrated by the fact that evidence for such allegations, which equal the worst horror movie, is sought in the statement of an unidentified Croatian woman doctor, who said that during the autopsy on a Muslim woman she found an implanted dog embryo in her uterus after abortion. The purpose of this story is evidently to further demonize the Serbs and Serbian doctors in an unending process culminating in insanity.

We recall that the Serbian Medical Association and its Ethics Committee have, in the best tradition of Serbian medicine, always supported peace and appealed a number of times against the destruction of cities, killing of people, horrors of the so-called ethnic cleansing and other bestialities accompanying this civil, ethnic and religious war. It has also supported tolerance and the highest humanistic principles.

Among the 540,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina who fled to Serbia, there are 34,000 Muslims, 8,000 Croats and 43,000 others (Jews, Romanies, Hungarians, Albanians, Bulgarians and others) who received free medical treatment and all other benefits enjoyed by Serbian refugees.

The doctors of Serbia demand that their reputation be protected and accuse those who, with impunity and without any evidence, mar their reputation. We hope that these senseless and grotesque allegations will backfire on those who spread them primarily in their own communities.

For the Ethics Committee of the
Serbian Medical Association

Prof. Dr. Milan POPOVIĆ
Chairman

For the Serbian Medical
Association

Prof. Dr. Vojin ŠULOVIĆ
Academician
President

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25218
2 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of His Excellency, Mr. Ilija Djukić, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 1 February 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have to inform you with regret and resentment that, in defiance of resolution 802 adopted by the Security Council and despite the condemnations expressed in the statements of its President, the Republic of Croatia's brutal aggression against the areas under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) continues. To make things worse, according to the information available so far, the Republic of Croatia is preparing a fresh attack on the area of Western Slavonia (Sector West).

The Republic of Croatia is continuing the concentration and operational development of its forces in the area of Lipovljan, Kutina, Garešnica, Novska, Pakrac and Nova Gradiška. An armour column is stationed on the Petrovo selo-Nova Gradiška road. Tanks are also being deployed along the Kutina-Novksa route. The Republic of Croatia intends to carry out the whole operation under the pretext of ending the blockade of the motorway. In addition to infantry, artillery and armoured units they also plan to use air forces. Conscription is continuing in the Republic of Croatia and call-up slips have been sent also to Croatians living in Austria, Germany and Hungary. Reconnaissance missions have been intensified with respect to Baranja, Western Srem and Eastern Slavonia as well as troop build-ups in the wider area of Osijek, Valpovo and Vinkovci. Over the past few days, the Croatian authorities have even begun evacuating the civilian population from Daruvar to Bjelovar, including from the eastern part of the town of Osijek to the village of Sarvaš, and vacating hospitals, an additional indication that the preparations for a new aggression are under way.

All these elements have been made known to General Zabala, Commander of the Force, Sector West, and subsequently to General Satish Nambiar himself.

By undertaking preparations for a new attack on the area under the protection of UNPROFOR, the Republic of Croatia not only defies the provisions of resolution 802 but is ready to cause new bloodshed. The purpose of the attack is to overinternationalize the conflicts in the territory of the former SFRY and, furthermore, to draw the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the open conflict too.

The FR of Yugoslavia as a party to the Vance plan has both the obligation and a right to protect the Serb population in the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA). Yugoslavia has already warned of this commitment, though it has exercised maximum restraint so far in respect of Croatia's aggression in the UNPAs, which is in accordance with its efforts aimed at safeguarding peace and ensuring success of the Geneva Conference.

I would like to draw the attention of the Council that an attack on Western Slavonia by the Republic of Croatia would, inter alia, directly violate the borders of the FR of Yugoslavia, a fact which should particularly be borne in mind in the context of provoking possible actions by the FRY in the future. A peaceful and negotiated solution in the framework of the Geneva Conference continues to be a strong objective pursued by the FR of Yugoslavia and its Government.

We reiterate that a prompt action by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter is now, in view of the continuing aggression of the Republic of Croatia and its refusal to comply with resolution 802, more imperative than ever before. For all these reasons, we expect not only a fresh condemnation of the Republic of Croatia, but also specific measures to be taken by the Security Council to punish the previous and prevent any further aggression by Croatia. Unless, as a matter of urgency, measures are taken in this respect, the aggression by the Republic of Croatia will threaten to spread the flames of war to the entire Balkan region.

(Signed) Ilija DJUKIĆ

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S/25219
2 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The aggressor has in the last ten days engaged new forces from the Republic of Serbia against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The aggressor has brought units (parts of the Uzice and Valjevo Corps) to the area of the middle Drina: Ljubovija-Bratunac, Bajina Basta - Skelani and Mali Zvornik-Zvornik. It is estimated that the aggressor has engaged 29 tanks, and in manpower, 3-4 infantry brigades with a total strength of about 7,000 soldiers. In the composition of these units there are also numerous artillery pieces, armoured transporters, and other means of support. The probable goal of the engagement of these forces is to further threaten and possibly occupy the free territory of Srebrenica, Bratunac and Zvornik, and to join with forces in the area of Sekovici and Vlasenica.

The engagement of such strong forces of the aggressor, directed at the poorly armed, hungry, and sick population, points to the preparation and real danger of a new massacre of the Muslim and Croat population.

Furthermore, in the area of the Bosnian Posavina (Sava river valley) new forces of the aggressor are also being brought from the Republic of Serbia and the Bosnian Krajina (western Bosnia) with effective of about 100 tanks and 16,000 soldiers, who intend to take part in actions for the widening of the corridor which connects the Krajinas in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia. Towards that end in 2-3 days time they plan to undertake more intense offensive actions against Orasje and Gradacac.

The renewed and intensified Serbian and Montenegrin aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina seriously undermines the Geneva political solution-seeking process, and raises legitimate doubts about the aggressor's sincerity in pursuing a settlement. The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina finds it quite difficult to continue political negotiations under the conditions outlined above, and implores the Security Council to take all necessary measures against the Government in Belgrade which is taking the new steps in gross violation of numerous Council resolutions.

Excellency, may I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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2 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as the representative of the country that is the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement adopted by the group of countries members of the OIC in the United Nations on 1 February 1993 in connection with the Palestinian deportees.

I shall appreciate it if you would kindly have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference met in New York on 1 February 1993 to consider the recent developments with regard to the grave and dangerous situation resulting from the illegal mass deportation, on 17 December 1992, by the Israeli Government of over 400 Palestinian civilians to Lebanon from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. The members recalled the final declaration, regarding the matter, of the meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit Enlarged to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 11 January 1993. They also recalled the statement issued by the Committee on Palestine of the OIC, on 30 December 1992, on the same matter.

The members expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his forthright report, dated 25 January 1993 and submitted to the Security Council in accordance with resolution 799 (1992), especially his recommendation to the Security Council that it "should take whatever measures are required to ensure that its unanimous decision, as set out in resolution 799 (1992), is respected". The members stressed the importance of the Secretary-General's intention with regard to the establishment of a United Nations monitoring mechanism in the occupied territories, in accordance with resolution 681 (1990).

The members of the OIC, while reiterating their strong condemnation of Israel for the deportations, which constitute a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, seriously violate the sovereignty of Lebanon as well as jeopardize the peace process currently under way; affirmed the absolute need for the Security Council to ensure respect for its decision and for Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations through the adoption of a new resolution, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with specific sanctions against Israel, the occupying Power, with the aim of enforcing resolution 799 (1992). In this regard, the members expressed their support for the endeavours of the Arab Group and endorsed the draft resolution proposed by the Group on the issue.

The members of the OIC decided to remain seized of the matter and to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Security Council and to closely observe any developments in this regard.